

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16, 1836.

ENTERPRISE.

Aye, *Enterprise*—that's the word—do half the citizens of Maine understand and know the full meaning of it? We doubt if they do practically, and in our own village it is like "*heathen Greek*"—a word without a meaning, or they would not have stood so long, and still stand surrounded with so many unoccupied resources and privileges given them by Nature, and they dozing over them.

Enterprise!—What is it? Indeed, we see so little of it about us that we are beginning to forget what it is ourselves. But at any rate, we can tell what it is not. It is not lying idle and let other towns outstrip you in public improvements—in schools—in the encouragement of mechanics. It is not that little selfish spirit which prompts one to throw impediments in the way of any one, especially a young man who has to depend upon his exertions—to "*trig his wheels*," laugh at his projects, slander his character, and injure his credit. If this were Enterprise, some places not a thousand miles from our office are full of it. It is not the enjoyment of a sunny clime—or of eating fruit spontaneously brought forth by Nature—or of basking in the favors of fortune which we never labored or even asked for,—this is not Enterprise. The beasts of the field or the veriest fool can do that. What is it then? It is the laying out and exerting the energies of mind and body to some great and useful purpose. It is wrestling with difficulties and overcoming obstacles which may be thrown in our way. It is checking and curbing the rushing torrent and making it a slave to your own feeble power. It is levelling the hills and elevating the plains that they shall sustain the rail road, or marking out new channels for the lake and the stream that they may bear the laden boat in safety to market. It is bending the disadvantages of any kind, which may arise naturally, and overcoming them by art and skill. It is the harmonious union of individuals in a community, all lending their combined strength to some undertaking which shall be of public utility. Looking and acting above a mean and sordid selfishness which belittles a man, and conducting in a manner that shall elevate him in the scale of intellectual being.—These are some of the characteristics of enterprise. Would to Heaven we could see more of it around us? We hope some one will answer this question—Why do we not?

American Silk Grower & Agriculturist.

This is the title of a paper recently commenced

in Keene, N. H. by B. Cooke, semi-monthly at one dollar per year. Number 7 has just been received. The mechanical execution is very neat, and the matter with which it is filled is such as cannot fail to be highly interesting to the Silk grower, the Farmer, and the man of general reading.—We hope the good people of New Hampshire will not let this paper suffer and die as they did one of a similar character not long since. They can well afford to give it a rich support, and its benefits, though they may be slow, will be permanent, and return the cost a thousand fold to the community.

Chemistry for Farmers. No. 20.

COMBINATIONS OF SULPHUR.

We observed in our last number that Sulphur united with two proportions of oxygen and formed two acids, one which has the least oxygen and is the weakest is called Sulphurous, and the other which contains the greatest quantity, and is the strongest acid, is called Sulphuric acid.

We have often had occasion to make mention of this last named acid, and shall often make mention of its use hereafter. It being a very powerful agent in the arts, and exceedingly necessary in many chemical operations.

Sulphur unites with hydrogen, and then becomes changed from its solid state into a fetid gas. This gas is oftentimes disengaged from various substances while undergoing the putractive fermentation. Eggs contain a considerable quantity of sulphur, and when they become putrid—the very bad odor which they give out, is owing to a disengagement of this gas, which has received the name of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas.

Some springs give it out in great abundance. In these cases it undoubtedly arises from the decomposition of a combination of Sulphur and iron which coming in contact with water, becomes decomposed, the sulphur of the iron, and the hydrogen of the water uniting and forming the gas in question which bubbles up from the bottom of the spring, and escapes at the top. These waters are oftentimes used for their medicinal qualities.

If you should wish to procure this gas by artificial means, it can be done in this way—take a piece or a quantity of Saleratus, say two spoonsfuls, and the same quantity of Sulphur. Melt them together—a liver colored substance is formed, which was formerly called liver of sulphur, but is now called *Sulphuret of Potash*.

Put this mixture into a saucer and pour upon it some sulphuric acid and the gas will be liberated very freely.

This gas is oftentimes used for reducing solutions of silver or gold to their metallic state. If small pieces of paper or ribbons be wet in a solution of silver and nitric acid, more familiarly known as *indolible ink*, and held while moist over a stream of this gas it will be reduced, and a thin bright film of metallic silver will appear upon the surface. Figures and letters are sometimes made upon the surface which appear in a metallic form and afford a very pleasing experiment.

Sulphur will unite with carbon, in the proportion of about 100 of Sulphur, and 17 and nine

tenths of carbon; and it is not a little singular that these two solid substances which appear so dry and brittle as roll brimstone in the one case, and charcoal in the other, should unite and form a somewhat heavy and volatile liquor, which is highly inflammable and cannot be frozen but by a very intense degree of cold. It has been called alcohol of sulphur, and you can prepare it in the following manner. Take an earthen ware tube, or perhaps a gun barrel will do, if it be well coated with clay inside. Fill this in the middle with small pieces of well prepared and perfectly dry charcoal. Put this in a furnace, or some other situation where it can be heated red hot having one end higher than the other. In the highest end put in a small tube which shall contain small pieces of sulphur, and you may have a wire passing through a stopper in such a manner as to exclude the air, but enable you to push the pieces of sulphur down. At the other end put a curved tube which may be passed loosely into the neck of a bottle containing water. When the middle of the tube is red hot push forward the pieces of sulphur. When they touch the charcoal, bubbles of gas will appear at the other end, and a vapor which will condense under the water at the bottom of the bottle. It may be made much purer by distilling it at a low heat, say 100 degrees. There is another way of obtaining it, which is by distilling sulphuret of iron with pulverized charcoal, say ten parts of charcoal to fifty of sulphuret of iron.

This liquor is peculiarly transparent and colorless. It is acid and pungent, but a little aromatic in its taste, and has rather a nauseous smell—will not mix or dissolve in water, but alcohol and ether will dissolve it very readily. It is easily evaporated, and when this takes place it produces a very great degree of cold. If a little be put upon the hand, it extracts the heat of the hand, which serves to evaporate it, and a degree of cold is produced, very unpleasant to bear—Indeed if the bulb of a thermometer be wetted with it, the mercury, it is said, may be frozen, and a spirit thermometer, in an air pump has been reduced to so low a degree as 60 or eighty below zero. If you should take water which is cooled down to the freezing point, (32°) and drop a little of this liquor upon it, feathery crystals of ice will dart out upon its surface.

It is not improbable that this liquor at some time or other will be put to some important uses, but at present we believe it is not much used in the arts for any particular object.

Sulphur and Nitrogen.—Sulphur and nitrogen do not form any permanent combination. Sometimes it unites, as in decaying or putrid animals which occasions a part of their fetid odor.

Sulphur and Chlorine.—If sulphur be heated in a vessel of chlorine gas, 16 parts of it will unite with 36 of the chlorine, and a greenish yellow liquid is produced which yields suffocating and acrid fumes, but we believe no practical use has been made of this combination.

Sulphur and Iodine.—These two substances readily unite. The compound is blackish, will crystallize and looks some like crude antimony.—It has

been put to no use in the arts.—These are some of the combinations of sulphur; but not all. We shall enumerate more of them as we come to other of the simple substances.

Dry and Cold.

We have had a succession of frosts for a week or two past, which have done much injury to the corn crop, &c. No thorough soaking rain has visited us this summer, and our fields are very dry indeed. Cattle are getting hungry. Grass-hoppers have been very abundant, but as fodder is getting low they will have to adjourn soon.

For the Maine Farmer.

Seed Corn.

MR. HOLMES:—Much is said and written of late on the choice of seed corn—some preferring 8, some 10, and some 12 rowed—some a large and some a small cob. When I select my seed corn I attend but little to the number of rows or the size of the cob, but to what the cob contains.

When we peel the trees of the forest where the bark is the principal object we choose the largest trees because the bark is the thickest, the trees longest, and still if small trees have as thick a bark as large ones it is very evident that we obtain more bark in proportion to the bulk of timber than we should from large trees. So with corn—the bark or coating being the sole object, it behoves us to obtain those ears that are best coated. When I select my seed corn whether taken from the field or the heap, I take the largest, ripest and best filled to appearance—but when I come to shelling, which I always do by hand, it is subject to a more minute selection. When I have shelled about one fourth part from the top end of the ear, which part I always exclude from my seed, I can judge whether it is well coated or not, or whether the kernels are deep and of good length and well set, and if I find the coating thin or shallow, I at once exclude it without any regard to the number of rows or size of the cob.

J. C.

For the Maine Farmer.

Agriculture.

MR. HOLMES:—It would seem that a great number of agricultural writers have appeared in your columns, professing great zeal in the cause of skillful husbandry. Every intelligent man in our State acknowledges the excellency of agriculture—its great influence in promoting the best interests of the people—its benign influence on the permanency of our free institutions, &c. Not a person will raise his voice against scientific agriculture, but how few there are to be found who are willing to use any exertions whatever in the cause. I mentioned the subject of party politics, in my last communication—a subject which is ill suited to your paper, and which belongs to our political papers to discuss.

It is thought that men always have some motives in view when they act, or refrain from acting. That a class of men so intelligent and virtuous as the farmers of Maine, should be so inactive, and so listless on a subject, which, although not immediately connected with any thing like party politics, yet involving principles which every intelligent politician must know will undoubtedly decide the fate of this Republic, for centuries to come, is strange enough. The name of the chief Magistrate of the Nation, was once named by a gentleman who wrote a short communication a year or two ago. I have not aught to say in your paper, with respect to the President, further than just to state that he is not only a firm supporter of agri-

culture as a politician, but what is better still, he is a skillful practical agriculturist himself. I would also observe of the present Chief Magistrate of our State, though not a practical agriculturist by profession, yet I think his Messages to our Legislature, at least so far as agriculture is concerned, do much credit to his excellency. It is well known that the most distinguished patriots and statesmen that our country has produced have been mostly practical farmers. Agriculture indeed is so popular a branch of industry that no politician can be found who has hardihood enough to give his voice against it, either for political effect, or with a view to oppose the best interests of the State.

One subject, if I mistake not, mentioned by the Governor in his annual Message, was *Hemp*. This article it is well known is necessary in the construction of vessels, both of war and commerce; and I think it would be good policy for our farmers to try a few more experiments on the culture of this fibre, rather than depend wholly on foreign nations for a supply of this article. Flax, I think, will yield a greater income, per acre, than Indian corn, in cold seasons. If report is correct, flax is very profitably raised in Ireland. Our farmers do not try experiments enough.

I believe that the raising of wheat will never make the farmers of Maine wealthy. Rye will, I believe, succeed very well on well cultivated upland. Some have declaimed much on the subject of "going to New York to mill," but I believe those who will candidly consider the subject, will be willing to purchase flour of the New Yorkers, if they can buy it cheaper than they can raise the same at home. In New York, it is said, (and I will just mention Rhode Island,) their farmers grow wealthy by keeping milch cows of a superior quality, and why not our farmers in this State also become wealthy, if they will follow the same or a better track? Our grazing lands are unrivaled for excellence. Our climate is not only healthy but well calculated for the safe keeping of butter and cheese. No country is better adapted to wool growing, and root crops succeed admirably well.

A YOUNG FARMER.

Rumford, Aug. 1836.

For the Maine Farmer.

How to make a Short Winter for Stock.

It is common for farmers to feed their stock, calves and sheep in particular, with nothing more than hay during the winter months, and in March to give them a little extra keeping, roots, corn, or oats, in order to keep them up—or rather to keep them alive during the trying months of March and April.

Would it not be better to give them this month of extra keeping in or about the month of December, that the first of April may meet them about in the same plight as the first of March otherwise would, and in this way sheep would be much more likely to raise their lambs, and our calves be pretty sure to get safely up May Hill? O——.

From the Silk-Grower & Agriculturist.

Culture of Wheat in the New England States.

FRIEND COOKE:—At the close of the ingathering of our Hay and English Grain crops, I with pleasure, seize a few moments to pen a few reflections on the value and culture of Wheat in the New England States. The reason for choosing the wheat crop as my theme, are, first, that by a careful attention to its culture, much of our money might be kept within our borders, which now goes to the South and West for the purchase of flour; secondly, that if we take 10 or 15 seasons in succession, we shall find a balance in profit to be placed to the credit of the Wheat crop over all other grain.

In giving some proof of the above facts, I will state, that some 12 or 15 years since, I obtained of the Hon. P. C. Brooks two bushels of a spring wheat bearing the name "Gilman." The product from this was about 25 bushels, for which I received the Massachusetts Agricultural Society's premium for 'the greatest quantity of Spring Wheat from one acre.' This kind of wheat did well, generally, during the 8 or 10 years I sowed it; the kernel was large, weighing 60 lbs. to the bushel; the straw however, was not of sufficient strength for rich lands—crippling down with the first thunder-gust, and of course would not fill, or kernel well afterwards. From the Gilman wheat, the largest crop obtained by me from one acre, was 37 1-4 bushels, I believe, (for I speak only from recollection.)

Several years since, I was fortunate in receiving, (by the kindness of my brother, Capt. Stephen Williams,) some superior seed wheat, from Smyrna, grown on the abundant borders of the Black Sea. After the first year, this kind of wheat has been unparalleled in its value, so far as I have been made acquainted. Three years ago I harvested 112 bushels, grown on a little over three acres, one of which produced over 50 bushels for which I received the Society's gratuity (there not being a premium for *Spring Wheat* that year,) of \$20. On another field, of about one acre, I obtained about 25 bushels by the following mode of culture. Early in the fall after the field was well covered with a second growth of clover and other grasses the sward—by the agency of a man, (ploughman and driver,) one yoke of oxen, and Howard's No. 2 Plough, was turned over, so as to resemble the clapboarding of a house. In the spring following so soon as the ground was sufficiently dry, a light ploughing was given across the furrows, so as not to disturb the furrowslice,—the field then sowed and harrowed. It will be seen that the expense attending this mode of culture was trifling, compared with the income; The land likewise being left in excellent order for a following crop of Indian Corn, or Potatoes, by ploughing in the spring through the first furrowslice, or rotted sward. I deem it not out of place here to observe that this field, six years previous had been stocked down to grass with a previous dressing of 18 cords manure to the acre. The grass crops had probably averaged 2 tons to the acre, of the best of hay, (of clover, herds grass, and red top.) I mention this to show that the farmers of this country are too apt to till more land than they can manure profitably.

The Smyrna or Black Sea Wheat appears to possess properties superior to all other kinds which have come within my observation; these qualities are *strength of straw*, thereby bearing better the peltings of our New England storms: the kernel large and plump, with large yield on rich land, weighing 62 lbs. per bushel,—and more in bushels on poor land, than spring rye.

Last season my crop of wheat was about 80 bushels; about one half was disposed of for sowing at \$2.50 per bushel. Thirty-five of these bushels were grown on less than an acre, which also received a gratuity of \$20, (by the decision of the Committee on Crops for the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.) What the product will be from the sowings of this year, I am unable to state,—not any of it having been threshed. I will state that my own field (being in very rich tilth) is not so well kernelled as last year. The reason for this may be found in its too rapid growth for about 12 successive days, previous to the formation of the berry or kernel, followed by successive and deluging showers, which as often beat the crop nearly down. On harvesting the wheat, the kernel is more plump than was expected during the 4 weeks previous to the cutting; the crop will not much exceed 30 bushels to the acre; with such a season as last, it would probably have been over 50.

In giving the above facts, Mr Editor, my aim has been, to establish in the minds of the agricultural community in this section of our country, what is so strongly impressed on my own, viz: that in most of the New England States, the husbandman can take a greater profit from his acres in a wheat crop, than in a like number of acres in any other.* There will doubtless be solitary exceptions, especially where the sower casts his seed upon the ground with much faith and little works, as it will be recollected, that wheat demands a fine tilth, with a previous nullification of the authority of certain interlopers, commonly called weeds.

My method in preparing seed wheat for sowing.

is to mix a sufficiency of thick white wash, made from good lime, to coat over every kernel, say one quart to a bushel of seed; lie, from wood ashes, will answer as well, except the sowing cannot be performed so evenly. I have never been troubled with the *smut* on a crop thus prepared.

If the farmer can procure 20 bushels of good wood ashes for every acre of wheat, to be sown on the wheat plants when 2 inches out of ground, he will be amply remunerated.

Thirty or forty bushels of the Smyrna, or Black Sea seed Wheat, (perfectly clean, may be had at \$2.50, at the granery of

Yours, respectfully,

PAYSON WILLIAMS,

Fitchburg, Ang. 24, 1836.

P. S. I see in the Silk Grower and Agriculturist, you speak encouraging of the Indian Corn crop in the "Granite State." I hope your anticipations may be realized. Our hay crops have come in much better than was expected in the early part of the season, but when we consider that most of the grass was grown in *shade and shower*, we must admit the fact, that it will require 2500 lbs. of the cutting of the present year, to be equal to 2000 lbs. of that of the last year; consequently every farmer should husband the provisions for his stock with the most scrupulous care, the more so, if we are to be nearly deprived of that great auxiliary, Indian Corn—a fear which the present aspect of the fields in the "Bay State" but too surely indicates; being generally scarcely silked out,—which, from that state to the perfecting the grain, I believe, requires about seven *warm*, not to say *hot*, weeks; can we get this? Time alone can tell. P. W.

Will some one of your subscribers for the Silk-Grower be so kind as to answer the question: Will a congregation of *Silk Worms* survive the effects of six *wet* days, while being fed with the Mulberry leaves plucked each day? or, in other words, if the food for the Silk Worm is given wet, will they not die?

* Having cultivated wheat for the last 16 years as my principal grain crop—my confidence will not be considered too sanguine, when I state, that during that period I have had the honor, good fortune, or whatsoever term it may pass by, but, most assuredly, the *profit*, of receiving as many as six of the premiums and gratuities bestowed by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society; with an additional *profit* of \$70 from the acre, in two of the above years, in the sale of grain for sowing and other purposes. Others can do even more than this, if they will but "try."

Swiss Husbandry.

The Alpine pasturages elevated in heights of two, three, or more ranges, according to the season—the herdsman ascending with their cows and goats, and often with sheep, as the heat increases from early spring to the high temperature of July and August, and then descending as autumn declines into winter. These pastures form the principal source of maintenance and opulence of the inhabitants of the greater part of Switzerland, Savoy, the Voralberg, and the Tyrol. Each pasture elevation has its particular *chalets* to the herdsman. The butter and cheese afterwards carried down to market are made in these tiny habitations. Below in the valleys, or often in sheltered nooks on the brow of the mountains, are the winter houses for the cattle, which are then fed with the hay gathered by great industry even in spots to which the goats can scarcely resort.

The intrepidity of the *maier* (mower) of the Alps is scarcely less than that of Chamois hunters. Whether he be gathering grass for the cows, blue melilot to mix with the cheese, or medicinal herbs for the druggist, he starts forth provided with food, kirchwasser, and tobacco, the soles of his shoes fortified with pointed nails, and with hay inside to soften his fall when he leaps from rock to rock; his gaiters unbuttoned below to leave him free at the ancles, and a whetstone stuck under his belt to sharpen the scythe or sickle carried over his shoulder. He thus ascends to the hollows and crests of rocks on the brows and summits of mountains and ties the hay he cuts in firm bundles, which he then pitches downwards from the heights. In this perilous way he in summer gains a scanty living. In winter he may be seen suspended by ropes over preci-

pices and gorges, to reach fallen trees, which he contrives to displace and slides downwards for fuel. If he succeeds in saving by these daring pursuits enough to justify his demanding the hand of the maiden he loves, and whose father often has no more fortune than a little chalet, an Alpine pasture, and the milk of three or four cows, which the pretty peasant maid carries to sell in the valley where he has probably first met her, he marries, takes a chalet, and becomes, in his turn, a herdsman, and in time the proprietor of a few cows, and the father of a family.—*My Note Book*.

Plaster.

In the seventh number of this volume of the Farmer, we published several articles on plaster, in some of which it was recommended to put it on light soils, not on those that were stiff and clayey. It was also stated that farmers in Falmouth and other towns near the sea coast, observed that plaster was no benefit to their farms, owing, as they considered, to their nearness to the sea. In regard to those articles, a farmer from Falmouth informs us that he has received a great benefit from the application of plaster to stiff clayey soils, and that other farms in that town, particularly on and near the river Piscataqua, have been very much improved by plaster. Cold soils, of a clayey loam, that produced nothing of consequence but a light crop of weeds in a short time after they were laid down to grass, have been so much improved, almost wholly by the use of plaster, that they produce abundant crops of clover. In some cases the land has been ploughed, and the plaster applied to the tillage and in others the plaster was sown on the land without. Both methods have been very successful, and have increased very much the value of the farms. The same gentleman further observes that he has applied plaster to light sandy soils without any perceptible advantage. In the interior, plaster is mostly used on light soils, and on such it is considered most beneficial. Every farmer who has not a plenty of manure should try the effect of plaster on his farm; it is very cheap, costing only about thirty cents, besides transportation, for enough for an acre, according to the usual quantity used. Old pastures may be greatly improved by sowing plaster on them. From experiments that have been made, there is no doubt that pastures might be improved in this way so as to pay ten times the expense. No farmer should neglect trying the experiment, noting the part of his pasture sown with plaster, and the effect it produces.

A farmer in Freeport remarked to us that in sowing his ruta бага seed this summer, he put plaster in a part of his drills, dropping it on the seed, and planted some without plaster, and the consequence was, that in the drills that were plastered, the seed came well, and there were too many plants by half.—In the drills not plastered, there were not more than one fourth so many plants as were necessary.—*Yankee Farmer*.

Orchard Grass Seed.

We would inform those that have ordered this seed, that we shall probably have it for them by the last of next week. As we shall procure seed of this year's growth we could not obtain it earlier. The price will be \$3 per bushel, the same as it sells for at seed stores. The greatest difficulty in cultivating this grass is, that it does not usually come up well. The best seed is liable to fail, and on that account it is abundantly sown. Two bushels is the usual quantity to an acre. We have received directions for preparing this seed for sowing, by which, it is said, it will come as well as other grass seed. We will publish those directions in our next. Perhaps a less quantity will be sufficient when prepared so that it will come well. We believe from the many favorable accounts we have seen of this grass, and from the grass itself, which we have seen growing, that it will be a great acquisition to farmers in this part of the country. A great deal of this grass may be raised in orchards and shady places in pastures, where other grasses will not grow. It is valuable for hay or grazing, and is very early; and it yields more on dry gravelly soils than other grasses usually cultivated. We are informed by an intelligent farmer in this vicinity, that he sowed some orchard-grass seed on a dry knoll, that it yielded very well and crowded out the witch-grass that grew there. He has now ordered two bushels of seed. Every farmer ought to try this grass. The price of seed, and the quan-

tity necessary to an acre may at first seem an objection, but an experiment may be tried without much expense, and we presume that the seed may be raised without much trouble, for it is stated in the *Genesee Farmer* that an acre and a quarter of orchard-grass yielded 17 bushels of seed and two tons of hay at the first crop, and one and a half tons at the second. We have noticed that, writers on the subject recommend sowing this grass seed in the fall.—*Yankee Farmer*.

GLEANINGS IN HUSBANDRY.

BY THE EDITOR OF THE N. E. FARMER.

Potatoes for Sheep.—Gen. Murray uses potatoes for fattening sheep as well as for lean stock. He has now 196 fat weathers, that eat very near 14 bushels of potatoes and 100 weight of hay *per diem*; it may be reckoned 14 bushels for 200 Sheep. If they have as many potatoes as they will eat, they do not require more than half a pound of hay each *per diem*.—*Young's Annals*, Vol. II. p. 285.

It will be proper in feeding cattle with potatoes, or other roots to give them but a small quantity at first, increasing it by degrees as they become accustomed to that sort of food. It will be better to give a little every day than large messes, once in three or four days or a week.—*Vol. II. p. 57*.

Fattening Hogs.—If your object is merely in fattening swine it will be advisable to take time for the process. A farmer, stating the result of some experiments in the Bath Society papers Vol. VI. p. 382, says: "I invariably found that the quantity of food consumed (by fattening hogs,) increased every week, till the animals became three parts fat; after this period they ate but little, and almost all they eat turned to fat. It is, therefore, good policy to make them completely fat, and that can only be done, by giving time."

Lynch law among Swine.—It is said that hogs thrive best when there are but three or four in the same apartment or pen. They are fond of society, but exhibit the vilest propensities of a "swinish multitude" and become very riotous if congregated in a large assembly. As they know no law but Lynch law, and acknowledge no right but that of the strongest, they sometimes condemn a weaker brother in a popular assembly, and proceed to execute him without Judge or Jury. The sty, therefore, should have a number of apartments separated by close partitions, and there may be a general feeding trough to which each division of animals may have separate access.

Salt hay has usually been hurt by lying too long in the swaths. Dr. Dean directs to cock it the next day after it is cut, and carry it in, without delaying more than one day, and put a layer of some kind of dry straw between load and load of it in the mow, to prevent its taking damage by over heating. The straw contracts so much of its moisture and saltiness, that the cattle eat it very freely, and the hay is far better than that made in the common way.

Water Plants.—Water is apparently the medium by which all the matter of nutrition, in whatever form is conveyed into the roots of plants, and without which, accordingly, vegetation is never known to take place.—*Low's Elements of Agriculture*.

Seaweed for Manure.—Seaweed consisting of different species of Fucus and other marine plants is greatly used upon the sea coasts of Great Britain and Ireland as a manure. It is very transient in its effect; but is nevertheless of much value in situations where it can be obtained. The most common method of using it, is to convey it directly to the land, and apply it fresh as a top dressing to the growing crops. It left in a heap by itself its more soluble parts are exhaled, and a dry fibrous matter alone remains. If it is not applied, therefore, in its recent state it should be formed into a compost with dung, or with a mixture of dung and earth.

Peat.—Peat is a substance which may be used as a manure, but unless freed of its acid principle it may remain for years exposed to water and air without undergoing decomposition, in which state it can afford no nourishment to plants. Pure peat, should, therefore, be made to undergo decomposition before it is applied to the soil. This may be done by long exposure to the air, or by mixing it with quick lime, which decomposes its woody fibre, and forms a kind of compost which, however, is not greatly valued.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.
DAIRYING. No. 2.

The profit of a Dairy depends as much on the choice of the Cows, as on their being well fed, and on the proper management of the milk.—It is intended in this No. to aid the dairy farmer in this selection.

Before offering two extracts from English works which give the external marks of good Cows for the dairy; it is proper to state that the dairy farms in England are supplied with cows by purchase. In England there are farms for the raising of stock, and that furnish the cows for the dairy farms; and farms also for the rearing and fattening of calves for the butcher,—which are supplied with their calves from the dairy farms, at the age of two to four days.

Extract — "For the choice of Cows for dairy Farms.—The Milk, or Dairy Farmer, should constantly choose such Cows as are wide in the horns, thin on the head and neck, dewlap not too pendulous, the carcass deep and flatish, wide (rather pointed) hips, buttocks round and fleshy, legs thin, with short joints, the udder capacious, not fleshy, but extending well backward; the milk rooms large and prominent, and the teats long and large." —*Encyclopedia of Agriculture.*

This communication was made by Dr. Clyne the most eminent Surgeon in Europe, and was intended as directions to improve the breed of stock in general, and is particularly recommended to the farmers of this country, who raise their own stock, and in what they raise require those qualities, that will answer for labor as well as the dairy. "The external form of domestic animals has been much studied, and the proportions are well ascertained. But the external form is an indication only of internal structure. The principles of improving it, must therefore be founded on a knowledge of the structure, and use of the internal parts.

The Lungs are of the first importance. It is in their size and soundness, that the strength and health of animals, principally depend. The power of converting food into nourishment is in proportion to their size, and therefore, the animal with the largest lungs, has the greatest aptitude to fatten.

The Chest, according to its external form and size, indicates the size of the lungs. The form of the chest should approach to the figure of a cone, having its apex situated between the shoulders, and its base towards the loins. Its capacity depends on its form more than in the extent of its circumference, for where the girth is equal in two animals, one may have larger lungs than the other. A circle contains more than an ellipse of equal circumference. A deep chest, therefore, is not capacious unless it is proportionably broad.

The Pelvis, is the cavity formed by the junction of the haunch bones with the bones of the rump. It is essential that this cavity should be large in the female, that she may be enabled to bring forth her young with less difficulty.

The Size of the Pelvis is chiefly indicated by the width of the hips, and the breadth of the twist, which is the space between the thighs.

The Head should be small, by which the birth is facilitated. The smallness affords other advantages, and generally indicates that the animal is of a good breed.

The length of the Neck should be proportioned to the height of the animal, that it may collect its food with ease.

The Muscles, and the tendons, which are their

appendages, should be large; by which an animal is enabled to travel with greater facility.

The Bones, when large, are commonly considered an indication of strength, but strength does not depend on the size of the bones, but on the muscles. Animals that have been imperfectly nourished during growth, have their bones disproportionably large. Large bones, generally indicate an imperfection in the organs of nutrition.

When the male is much larger than the female, the offspring is generally of an imperfect form. If the female be proportionably larger than the male the offspring is of an improved form. The size of the foetus is generally in proportion to that of the male parent; therefore when the female parent is disproportionably small, the quantity of nourishment is deficient, and the offspring has the proportions of a Starveling. The larger female as a larger quantity of milk, and her offspring is more abundantly supplied with nourishment after its birth. For example, if a well formed ram be put to ewes proportionably smaller, the lambs will not be so well shaped as their parents; but if a small ram be put to larger ewes, the lambs will be of an improved form.

The power of the female to supply her offspring with nourishment, is in proportion to her size, and to the power of nourishing herself from the excellence of her constitution."

Color of Cows.—The quality of the milk depends more on the color of the skin, than the hair. A white cow with a yellow skin gives better milk, than a dark colored cow with a white skin.

The Eye.—A full and bright eye is to be regarded in the choice of an animal, particularly in calves that are to be raised.

The skin should have a fine mellow touch, and good hair is very important.

There has been a great difference of opinion in England on the external form, that characterizes the most profitable breed for cows. The writer has seen no record of experiments to show the comparative value of the different breeds, the results of which would have settled the various opinions on this subject, and would make this article too lengthy without benefit.

It is therefore proposed to confine the reader's attention to two breeds that have been imported into this country, and to state a few facts to shew their fitness for the Dairy and labor, and then request a comparison of the external form with Dr. Clyne's views on the subject.

1st. The improved Durham Short Horned breed. —The bulls imported into Massachusetts were Denton, Coelebs, and Admiral—and Cows of this breed have been imported by J. Hare Powell & selected by Mr J. Whitaker, without limit in price—cases are now offered to show that this breed are remarkable good milkers, good feeders, and early arrive at maturity.

Mr J. Whitaker had 10 cows which produced daily 296 quarts of milk, and one of these that was 16 years old, gave 26 quarts daily.

Mr Jonathan Roberts of Pennsylvania had a cow "that produced milk between Thursday morning and Saturday night—3 days, from which 8 lbs. 13 oz. of butter was obtained, at the rate of 20 1-2 lbs. per week." A quart of cream from the same cow gave 1 pound 5 oz. of butter.

Mr Carpenter of Pennsylvania, reported to the Agricultural Society, that of this breed, "as regards their aptitude to fatten, and their early maturity, I give it as my opinion that they surpass any other breed of cattle I have seen. Gov. Lincoln formerly Governor of Massachusetts and many

others confirm this statement.

On the weight.—Of six steers, from 18 to 20 months old, produced at the East Lothian United Agricultural Society, one was killed and the four quarters weighed 1653. "A four year old steer when slaughtered weighed 1890. A three year old heifer fed on hay and grass weighed 1280."

This breed has been introduced into this part of the country by Mr Sanford Howard and Col. Green—and the external form is well known to compare with the description of a perfect animal as given by Dr. Clyne.

2d. Two bulls and two cows were imported into Ken. co. from Eng. in 1792. The directions given for the selection were very similar to those of Dr. Clyne—and one of the Bulls afterwards owned by Hon. C. Gore, of Waltham, answered in all his points to Dr. Clyne's description.

The external form of this breed is well known, and have been highly approved—and have been well fitted for the dairy, and have a disposition to fatten, and for labor.

One cow in five and a half months, gave 202 1-2 lbs. of butter, 36 of cheese, and about 9 quarts of milk, daily, on an average for fifty days—and during the 50 days, 50 lbs. of butter was made. She was exhibited as a fat cow at Brighton in October, and her form was considered as very superior—her weight at 5 years old, without being stall fed, was 905 lbs.—from the outside of one hip bone to the outside of the other was 24 inches.

A yoke of oxen at the State Cattle Show, girthing about 7 feet 2 inches drew 72 cwt.—the cart, and the stones in it, were weighed.

For draft the Short horned, in England, are not considered as equal to the Herfordshire oxen—but far superior in all other respects.

It is evident from what has been stated, that the more perfect the form, as described by Dr. Clyne, the more profitable is the animal, whether for dairy or other purposes.

But to the farmer in this section of the country, it is surely the most for their interest to select stock to breed from according to the description given by Dr. Clyne, and particularly as farmers are obliged to raise stock for the purpose of the dairy, labor, and the butcher.

The writer is aware that this article is lengthy, but he did not know how to curtail it, and he would have it to be considered as No. 2, in a series of papers with the signature of C. V.

For the Maine Farmer.

DIALOGUES BETWEEN TWO FARMERS, Nathan and Solomon.—No. 1.

Nathan. Well friend, what's the news?

Solomon. Why they say Capt. Dowdy has got the "Michigan fever."

N. That is bad,—but how did he take it, for I suppose it is 'catching,' as they say?

S. I believe it is much with him as the Doctors say sometimes about taking certain diseases, 'there was a predisposition in his system.'

N. And so there must be something operating on this something in his system to produce the fever; what is that?

S. I think he has mistaken the real cause, or else is ashamed to own it. He complains, however, of a great depression of spirits occasioned by excessively high taxes—unfavorable seasons and the exhausted state of his lands.

N. Well, what about his taxes—are they high?

S. Yes, pretty well up; but the Assessors don't tax him much more than one quarter as much as he taxes himself.

N. Really! but how does that appear?

S. Well then the Assessors have taxed him in the money bills, as we say, twelve dollars and fifty cents; and in the highway twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents, making in the whole just forty dollars. Now for his own assessment for the last year:—

And first—you know he is a great hand for raising stock, and last fall he took a notion that the Drovers made too much money out of the farmers, and he was determined to break it up; and as he had a lot of young stock, he would buy some more and drive them; and then secure the profit to himself.

But it so happened when he got to market, it was somewhat glutted; he, however, had a considerable of a fair offer and might have held his own, as they say; but this would not do for Capt. Dowdy, and so he kept waiting and trying, and trying; but things grew worse and worse, and he was obliged to sell at a loss of fifty dollars. Besides this, as he left home before his harvesting was finished, he hired Dicky Doolittle to finish husking and dig the potatoes, &c. The corn had been hauled into the barn, and there Dicky let it lay and heat and mould until almost spoiled; and when he was digging the potatoes, he thought it much easier to lean on his hoe handle and see the cattle dig potatoes, than to dig them himself; for, by the way, Capt. Dowdy's pastures were grazed down so short, the cattle would, in spite of Dickey, keep possession of the field. The sum total of damages, by employing Dicky rather than a 'real man,' could not have been less than fifteen dollars. Now add to this, the time spent in preparing for his journey, and expenses other than those estimated as peculiar to the stock account, and the time spent in the journey, and you will have another item of, at least, twenty-five dollars.

Secondly—his loss in sheep—say twenty-five old sheep, and twenty lambs. These, he owns died in consequence of poor keeping. The loss on the old sheep, after deducting the value of the wool, could not be less than \$1.25 apiece—and the lambs at the birth, as the pasturing would cost him nothing, one dollar each. This makes in whole numbers fifty dollars.

Thirdly—his loss in calves and yearlings—diminished profit on his cows—hay purchased at an extra price, and keeping one horse more than he needed—say, six calves worth in the fall \$3.00 each, and fifty cents, each, more for part wintering, and two yearlings at six dollars apiece. All these, after deducting the price of the hides, would not be less than twenty-five dollars. The loss on two tons of hay we put down at twenty-eight dollars—the diminished profit for the season on six cows, at three dollars each, eighteen dollars—the keeping of the useless horse, the last year cost him fifty dollars, that is, he is fifty dollars the poorer for it. Making a total loss on neat stock and horses of \$121.00.

Fourthly—loss by damage to crops, and time spent in running after the cattle and hogs, which might easily have been prevented by better calculation, ten dollars.

Fifthly—the Rum bill, and all the loss of time and other precursory losses connected with it, 20 dollars.

Sixthly—loss in crops, by inattention to sowing and planting at proper time, and neglect in tending them, other than damage done by cattle, fifty dollars.

Now, friend Nathan, I can prove to a legal and mathematical certainty, the extent of Capt. Dow-

dy's tax bill, assessed on himself in the foregoing statement; and might add a great deal more in smaller items; but these must suffice. We now sum them up—

Loss on stock sold at Brighton,	\$50.00
“ by employing Dick Doolittle,	15.00
“ in time and expense to Brighton,	25.00
“ on Sheep and Lambs,	50.00
“ on neat stock and horse,	121.00
“ by unruly cattle, &c.	10.00
“ by Rum, &c.	20.00
“ by inattention to business, and want of good management generally,	50.00
Total,	\$341.00

There neighbor, you look surprized, and I don't wonder at it; and indeed, I was not aware of the extent myself, until I began to figure. But I will ask you now if the statement I have made is beyond the truth in one particular?

N. I can't say it is: I followed you along in my mind closely as you made your calculation, and I must say that I thought many of them low; but astonishing as the amount of Capt. Dowdy's tax is, according to your statement, it is not the whole; you know Mrs. Dowdy is no saver; and I have thought sometimes she wasted more than fifty dollars in a year.

S. No doubt of that. Can you wonder Capt. Dowdy should have the 'Michigan fever'?

N. Heaven help the man, his case is beyond the power and art of man! But I want to talk with you more on subjects connected with farming, and as time fails me now, I will call again. Good bye, Sir.

S. So do, I believe we may enlighten each other a good deal. Fare well.

For the Maine Farmer.

Selection of Seed Wheat.

MR. HOLMES:—As I believe that it is an acknowledged truth among all, that 'like begets like,' I will take the liberty to make a suggestion to you, more especially at this time, on account of the harvesting season for wheat having arrived—and the suggestion is this: I think that every man who intends to sow grain another year, would be well paid for his trouble, should he take it, of selecting and picking out the fairest, largest, and best heads of wheat and other grain, as they may be, in bundles at his barn, and reserve them for seed.

Fifteen minutes each day, for a few days, would accomplish this object, and I have wondered why so many of our farmers complain so much about their seed 'running out,' when they take it hap-hazard, and of course much that is not fit to sow, and by this means, it soon comes about—the seed must be shifted as it is run out, and would be useless to sow any longer.

Now do you suppose that such persons think that nature causes like to beget like? If so, they do not use economy.

I think you have recommended to your readers, to gather their seed corn while in the field and on the stalk, because they can select that which gets hard or sound soonest, and why not go on this principle with wheat, &c.?

I would say too, that after the wheat is selected out, I think it ought not to be pounded and bruised, in getting it from the head, and seed corn never ought to be pounded out or shelled with an iron, but with the hands alone.

This, Mr Editor, perhaps, will not suit lazy folks—but if they want to carry their lazy principles out, I would advise them not to dig their Potatoes

his fall and it will save them the trouble of planting them next spring.

E. G. B.

Aug. 1836.

P. S. The "Skinless Oats" that you had the goodness to send me last spring, I sowed and have just reaped them, and when I get them out I will endeavor to give you the result and the yield, of the same.

For the Maine Farmer.

Breeding and Importing Stock.

MR. HOLMES:—I have several times attended the Cattle Show, and have much approbation for it, as also the Agricultural Society. But there is one thing of which I wish to make some inquiry through the Maine Farmer. In reading the Reports of the awards of premiums it appears that imported animals have the preference. I do not intend to find fault with the Society's Committee—perhaps it may be right. But suppose that I were a competitor for the premium upon a very fine animal which I bred and reared; and there should be another of the same kind which was imported here, and there could be no difference found except that one was raised here and the other imported, now which ought to have the preference, and which would be likely to have it? Perhaps the Committee would say "this man has been at a considerable expense to obtain this animal from abroad and therefore he ought to have the premium." But I would ask—for what purpose was the Agricultural Society formed? Was it to encourage improvements in this State or County, or to encourage people to buy them at other places, acknowledging as much as to say, "Kennebec can't raise her own stock—no, not by any means, but England, or even Massachusetts can, and so we will patronize them." Not to speak the least diminutively, nor to censure those worthy gentlemen who have been for the last half century striving to improve our stock by importations from other countries—but is it not high time for us to make our own improvements? Have not we had some of the best stock in England imported here, and a sufficient number of all kinds? and shall we continue to do so? or shall we encourage improvements upon what we have and thereby show to importers that the labor they have bestowed was not lost upon us. Besides, a man that has the money can buy a fine animal with much less trouble than he can select and breed one. I make these few remarks in hopes that some one more able will write upon the subject, and that the Committee and Society will take it into consideration and adopt a principle about it.

ALBERT.

Hallowell, September, 1836.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Call to Mechanics.

MR. HOLMES:—I wish through the medium of the Maine Farmer, to say a few words to the Mechanics of Kennebec upon the subject of writing for the Farmer. It is surprising to see what little interest seems to be taken by them, as a body, concerning their own general improvement. You appear to have quite an intelligent band of scribbling farmers, but not one mechanic, or to say the most they are few and far between. And why is it? are not they as capable and intelligent as their friends the farmers? I think they are. If so, what need is there of all this backwardness? are they afraid that their brother mechanics will know as much or more than themselves? This need not deter them, for the more they diffuse this knowledge, the more exalted and honorable their

station in this world. The Mechanic's name will then become what it should be, an ornament to him who bears it. I will not enter into any argument to prove this, nor will it look well for me to scold until I toe the mark myself. This I hope to do as well as I can. And now brother mechanics permit me to suggest a plan for us to adopt. Suppose fifteen or twenty, or more of us, should write only one communication each month in the year, and send it to the Editor of the Maine Farmer, and Journal of the Useful Arts—for him to dispose of as he should think proper? would not this be the means of doing much good?

In the way I look at it, it would improve the minds both of the writer and reader, and in the mean time the Maine Farmer will become as useful and interesting to the mechanic as it now is to the farmers. Can't you think of a subject to write upon?—if you wish I will propose one, about which I should like to read your views. I want to see the merits and demerits of the different kinds of powers discussed, be they steam, water, wind, horse, dog or man power, or any other power. Now Mr Editor, I hope some one will take this subject up, and give it a thorough investigation, so that we may read and understand these things. If no one comes forward to write upon it, wont you just give us a chapter or two?

I intend to offer you something monthly—but I must choose a subject with which I am better acquainted. Before you go ahead to print any of my scribbling, be sure it is right—if any one will propose a better plan, and publish it, in the Farmer, I should be happy to adopt it.

I am yours, in haste,

A.

Lynch Law.

On Sunday of last week, between sunset and dark, Mr Elijah Cordwell of Greenwood, in this State, heard a noise among his sheep, and taking his gun, went out and discovered a large bear carrying off a wether from his flock. He pursued and came near him some distance in the woods; but before he could get a shot, Bruin perceived his pursuer and dropping his mutton, made towards him. At that critical moment, Mr C. discharged the contents of his musket in his breast and killed him. The bear was very fat, weighing 400 lbs. He carried off the wether, which was the largest sheep in the flock, in his arms, walking on his legs 'man fashion.' He had torn the sheep in pieces. As Mr C. had no ammunition excepting what was in his gun, and that had been loaded some weeks, he showed great courage in encountering so formidable an enemy, under such unfavorable circumstances.—*Yankee Farmer.*

The Season.

The weather during the past season for most part has been absolutely *savage*. We learn that in many places last Saturday morning, frost covered vegetation as with a white mantle, though no serious damage was done thereto. English grain, we are told, is very good; wheat in particular. But corn alas and alack! unless we have more "genial skies" and breezes from "sweet south west," will be nearly, if not wholly cut off. Potatoes are said to be unusually good and the crop abundant.—*Brattleboro Vt. Phenix.*

To Dairy Women.

We have recently witnessed a method of making cheese, which, although not of recent invention, may be new to many dairy women within the circulation of our paper. It is something after the manner adopted in the manufacture of pine-apple cheese. The curd is prepared as in the ordinary way and put in a piece of coarse canvass, a portion of the threads of which have been drawn out to make it open, and allow the whey to escape freely. It is then hung up in the cheese-room, and requires no farther attention, as the cheese fly will not attack it, and it is not subject to mould.—We have the authority of those who have tested the experiment, in saying that this method is a great saving

of labor; the cheese matures sooner, and is of better quality than if dressed. The whey is allowed to drain off, and it will do so effectually, instead of the violent pressing, which all dairy women observe forces out a portion of what should remain to add substance and richness to the cheese. The bag containing the cheese should be made in the form of a beeve's bladder. It is sometimes knit in the manner of a fish net, with small meshes; but the most ready method is, to take a piece of coarse linen, and pull out three or four threads alternately, both of warp and filling, and put in the proper shape.—*Niagara Dem.*

Summary.

STATE ELECTION.—The annual election for State and County officers took place on Monday last. The vote in this town was as follows:

For Governor—Edward Kent 209—Robert P. Dunlap 71.

Senators—Samuel P. Benson 220—Luther Severance 216—Elijah Robinson 215—Alfred Pierce 71—Joseph Stuart 69—Alpheus Lyon 72.

Representative to Congress—George Evans 217—Amos Nourse 72.

Register of Deeds—Joseph R. Abbot 178—Benj. Wales 71—John Richards 45.

County Treasurer—Daniel Pike 215—Isaac Gage 71.

Town Representative—Ezekiel Holmes.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Halifax packet arrived here on Wednesday night, bringing intelligence that the Falmouth packet of the 6th ult. had arrived there previous to her sailing, and furnishing the Messrs. Topliffs with a London paper, the Standard, of the 4th of August, some days later than by previous arrivals. We are indebted to the Mercantile Journal of last evening for the following summary of news.—*Boston Atlas.*

DEATH OF ROTHSCHILD.

We learn by this arrival that NATHAN MAYER ROTHSCHILD, the celebrated London Banker, died on Thursday, July 28, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He was only 59 years of age. His visit to Frankfort was to be present at the marriage of his son. His illness continued for several weeks, before it terminated in death. He was sensible to the last. It is said that he had a strong presentiment that he should not return to England—but an impression prevails that his life might have been saved, if better professional advice could have been procured than that found on the spot. Mr Rothschild was emphatically speaking, a self made man—the rise of his fortune was all within the present century. He came to England in 1800, where he acted as agent for his father in the purchase of goods for the continent. Shortly afterwards, through the agency of his father and the Prince of Hesse Cassel, he had large sums of money placed at his disposal, which he employed with extraordinary judgment, and his means went on at a rapid rate of accumulation. It was not till the breaking out of the war in Spain in 1808, that his extraordinary means, which were displayed in making remittances for the English army in that country, were developed to any extent, so as to be known to the mercantile world generally. He was one of ten children, eight of whom survive him—four brothers, two younger and two older than himself, and four sisters. He married the daughter of Mr Cohen, a merchant in London, who is said so little to have anticipated the success in life of his future son-in-law, that he entertained some doubts about the prudence of the match—and Mr Rothschild was accordingly desired to produce testimonials as to his worldly means. The whimsical answer was, that whatever number of daughters Mr Cohen possessed, he could not do better, so far as money and good character went, than to give them all to Nathan Mayer Rothschild.

The death of this eminent Banker is one of the most important events for London and perhaps for Europe, which has occurred for some time—his financial transactions have pervaded the whole continent—and may be said to have exercised more or less influence on money business of every description. No operations on an equally large scale have existed in Europe previous to this time

—for they were not confined to his own capital and resources, which were immense, but were carried on in conjunction with his brothers in Paris, in Vienna, in Frankfort, and in Naples—all of whom possess colossal fortunes of their own. Besides which, he had agencies established in almost every large city in the old or new world, all of which, under his directions, conducted extensive business of various kinds. Nothing therefore was too great or extended, provided the project was a reasonable one, for him to undertake. All the brothers of Mr Rothschild are men of great capacity and knowledge of business—but it is generally admitted that he was the moving principle of the great mass of capital they represented.

M. Rothschild like the rest of his brothers held a patent of nobility with the title of Baron, but he never assumed it, and was more justly proud of that name under which he had acquired a distinction which no title could convey.

France.—It appears that the anniversary of the revolution, passed over without any serious disturbances. King Louis Philippe proposes to review the National Guards on the anniversary of his accession to the throne—and on that day the colossal obelisk of the Luxor was to be placed on its magnificent granite pedestal in the centre of the place Louis XVI.

The King of Naples is expected to visit Paris.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Charlestown Courier of the 31st has a letter giving some particulars of the battle at Fort Drane.

St. AUGUSTINE, (E. F.) Aug. 24.

"Sir—Our troops have had another battle with the Indians, and I have the satisfaction to state, that they conducted themselves on this occasion with their accustomed intrepidity and energy. It seems that Major Pierce, commanding at Micano-py, suspected that there were Indians lurking about Camp Drane; he therefore determined to undertake an expedition against them. For this purpose he marched at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, with 110 mounted men and a field piece, fifty men commanded by Capt. Childs of the 3d Arty. and Lieut. Spaulding of the Dragoons,—fifty men by Lieuts. Irwin and Herbert of the 1st Arty. He arrived at Fort Drane about sunrise—attacked the Indians, who proved to be numerous, say 300 Miccasucky Indians, headed by Powell, with great vigor and spirit. It is evident that Powell was either taken by surprise or outgeneraled, as he lost 5 men before a rifle was fired on his side. The Indians were driven into a dense and extensive hammock, three quarters of a mile, and the troops in a hurried passage over the field counted ten dead.

This was a well contested engagement, the Indians fighting with the most determined bravery for upwards of an hour. The recesses into which the Indians retired, could not be penetrated by Maj. Pierce's exhausted and inferior force. He therefore marched his detachment back to Micano-py, leaving no killed and wounded on the field.

Our loss in killed and wounded is as follows:

Killed 1—Wounded 16—Of whom Lieut. Betts (Adjutant) is one, being slightly wounded in the thigh.

The officers and men all justified the most sanguine expectations entertained of them, and merit the highest praise for their gallantry and enterprise.

I ought to observe that none of the wounds are considered dangerous.

The Indians, it appears, had erected a village at Fort Drane, and were living with their families.

Yours, GEORGE NAUMAN.

Marriages.

In Reading, Mass. Mr. Jacob A. Smith, one of the proprietors of the Bangor Whig, to Mrs. Harriet B. Parker.

In Thomaston, Mr. Benjamin W. Sawyer, of Bangor, to Miss Nancy J. H. Robinson.

In Brunswick, Mr. Robert Stanwood to Miss Nancy McManus.

Deaths.

In Wiscasset, Mr. Darius Wilder, aged 19.

In Eastport, Mrs. Salome B. wife of Capt. Obed H. Parritt, aged 30.

In Saco, Mr. Paul Junkins, aged 79.

In New Sharon, Mr. Eli Cook, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 77.

Notice.

THE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION stands adjourned to MONDAY evening next at 7 o'clock, at the Brick School House in this village.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION—Is Corporate Enterprise preferable to Private Enterprise?

A general and punctual attendance of the members is requested.

Per order, J. STEVENS, Sec'y.
Winthrop, Sept. 13, 1836.

Caution.

The subscriber having contracted with the town of Wayne for the support of TILTHA LAWRENCE, a town pauper, has made suitable provisions for her support at his house; but the said Tiltha refuses to live at the place provided for her. All persons, therefore, are forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD JACKMAN.
Wayne, Sept. 13, 1836.

Bean's Improved Patent Winnowing Machine.

The subscriber would give notice to good Farmers, that he has at his shop in Montville for sale, a number of the above Machines—the size is small and convenient—two may be carried in a common one horse wagon with the seat in, or three without, and are warranted to winnow thirty bushels per hour—they are provided with a fine sieve to take out the foul seed. Farmers begin to find it is better to give their foul seed and blighted grain to their poultry than to send it to mill or sow it to raise up more seed of iniquity. The machine may be returned after a fair trial and the money paid back if the purchaser is not satisfied.

Persons wishing to purchase exclusive rights for Counties or towns will please apply to the subscriber.
JONATHAN BEAN, Patentee.
Centre Montville, Waldo, Co. Aug. 10, 1836.

Notice.

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Winthrop, holden on the 2d day of May, 1836, Voted, That the subscribers be a Committee to invite a loan to the town not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, the interest to be paid yearly and one sixth part of the principal, for the purpose of purchasing a farm for the support of the poor. Any information on the subject to us or either of us will be laid before the town.

ELIJAH WOOD,
NATHAN HOWARD,
STEPHEN SEWALL.
Winthrop, June 4, 1836. tf.

Notice.

The Committee appointed by the town of Winthrop at a recent annual meeting, for districting the Highways of said town anew, viz: Moses White, Thurston W. Stevens, Enos Chandler, and Wadsworth Foster, are hereby notified to meet at Capt. Wadsworth Foster's, in said town, on Monday the 19th inst. at 8 o'clock in the morning, in order to proceed on said business. The Committee will proceed from that section of the town Northerly and Easterly. Those persons resident on the several districts feeling a particular interest will attend.

JAMES CURTIS,
Chairman of said Committee.
Sept. 13, 1836.

Grave Stones.

The subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he carries on the Stone Cutting business in all its various branches at his shop in Augusta village, at the foot of Winthrop hill, 2 doors west of G. C. Child's store on the north side of the street.

GILBERT PULLEN.

N. B. Manufactured at the above shop Monuments, Tombs, Tomb Tables, &c. at short notice, as low as can be bought in the State or in Boston. He also has a shop and carries on the business in Winthrop village, where he keeps a good assortment of first rate Dover and New York Marble and Quincy Slate.

Sept. 13, 1836.

To Sheep Keepers and Wool Growers.

I offer for sale a few SHEEP bred from stock selected by me with a view of obtaining a breed which would yield the greatest amount of profit, taking into the account the quantity and value of the wool, and the quantity and quality of mutton they would afford. The selections of the original stock of Ewes were from the best shaped and best constituted individuals which could be procured, having very little or none of the Merino blood in them; and the present flock are their descendants crossed up to three fourths and seven eighths DISHLEY, of the best stock of the country, viz: that of R. H. Green, C. Vaughan, and E. Silsby, Esq's.

I also offer in addition to the abovementioned flock, a Ewe and her Buck Lamb of a different breed. The Ewe was selected by me as combining, very remarkably, the points of symmetry of form and good constitution, with wool of uncommon fineness and length of staple. She was coupled last fall with Chs. Vaughan, Esq's. imported South Down Buck which took the Ag. Society's premium. The young ram is an excellent cross between the two parents, combining in nearly equal proportions their properties.

If not previously disposed of, they will be sent to the approaching Cattle Show at Winthrop.

SANFORD HOWARD.
Augusta, September 1, 1836.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers his FARM for sale in Peru. The homestead contains one hundred acres of excellent Land lying on the Spear's Stream, so called, and the second lot from the Androscoggin river, and on the County road half a mile from Dixfield Village, and in full view of the Village and meeting-house. There is an excellent bed of clay on it for brick, with one of Fisk & Hinkley's Patent Brick Machines. The buildings are—a one story Brick House mostly finished, a Barn forty-two by forty-four feet, well finished, both new. Thirty acres of the land is into mowing and tillage, free from stone and in a good state. The pasture land is good and commodious. Also forty acres of Intervale land well wooded, lying on said Spear's Stream, one mile from the homestead, which is suitable for mowing or tillage—a good grain mill adjoins the premises. Any person wishing to purchase such a Farm is invited to call and view the same. These lots of land will be sold separately if desired. Terms of payment easy.

DANIEL C. SHEFFIELD.
Peru, August, 29, 1836. 6w32.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and Estate which were of WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN FAIRBANKS,
Administrator.
Winthrop, Aug. 29, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and Estate which were of ELIJAH FAIRBANKS, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN FAIRBANKS,
Administrator.
Winthrop, July 25, 1836.

Notice.

A yearling HEIFER was left by a Drover on the premises of the subscriber on Friday the 2d inst. The Heifer was given to one of my boys by the Drover, but it is supposed that it did not belong to him. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SOMERS PETTINGILL.
Winthrop, Sept. 2, 1836.

Notice.

To those who are desirous of improving their Swine.

The subscriber offers for sale his full blooded Newbury White BOAR. He was purchased in Newbury a year ago last June—is two years old—in a healthy condition, and is a first rate animal.—His stock may be seen at the sty of the subscriber.

ISAAC NELSON.
Winthrop, Sept. 8, 1836.

Thrashing Machine.

New and valuable Patent.

The subscriber having lately invented a HORSE POWER, and secured the right of using the same by Letters Patent under the Seal of the United States, is now ready to sell rights of Towns, Counties or States.

The Patentee feels confident that his Machine will come into general use, as it will be second to no other for durability and quantity of work performed, while the price will not exceed half of some now in successful operation.

"Trying is the naked truth" and on this adage the subscriber is willing to put his Invention before the public.

A Machine can now be seen at my house in Leeds, (on the road from Greene to Monmouth,) where any orders or letters must be sent.

CHARLES G. GILBERT.
Leeds, Aug. 18, 1836.

KENNEBEC & BOSTON U. STATES MAIL STEAM PACKET LINE.

The Steam Packet

NEW ENGLAND,

NATHANIEL KIMBALL, Master,

Will leave Gardiner every Monday and Friday at 3 o'clock P. M., and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.

Leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, for Bath and Gardiner, every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the boat, and on the days of her sailing.

FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston \$4.00 } and
" Bath to " 3.50 } found.

The Steam boat TICONIC will run to Waterville, in connection with the New England, when the state of the river will permit.

The New ENGLAND is 2 1-2 years old—173 feet long—307 tons burthen, and the fastest boat that ever run North of Cape Cod.

AGENTS.

Messrs. T. G. JEWETT, Gardiner,
J. BEALS, Bath,
M. W. M. GREEN, Boston.
Gardiner, June, 1836.

Notice.—Farm For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the FARM on which he now lives in Winthrop, about 3-4 of a mile from Winthrop Village, on the stage road leading from Augusta to Winthrop, Monmouth, and so on to Portland, consisting of 140 acres—if the purchaser rather not have but one hundred acres he can be accommodated with that—well wooded, well watered, and in a high state of cultivation—a large two story House, two Barns, and all other necessary out buildings, all of which are in good repair. Said Farm is about complete as to fences, mostly wall, a good Orchard, &c. In fact, it is as good a farm and as pleasantly situated as any in the County, and just such a Farm as one would want that wants all things about right. Call at the premises and see for yourself.

Terms to accommodate the purchaser.
JOSEPH ADDITON.
Winthrop, August 12, 1836.

Particular Notice.

The subscriber being about to make some alteration in his business, requests all persons indebted to WILLIAM NOYES & Co. whose accounts have been standing more than a year, to call and settle immediately.

WM. NOYES,
Farmer Office, Winthrop, July 13, 1836.

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

CHYMISTRY.

In ancient days when men of lore,
Search'd the wide earth for hidden ore,
Matter did then itself unfold
Commixed with dust and clay and gold
And silver strata strong combined,
With other metals undefined;
And to define their natures clear,
And make their properties appear
Was no small work.—When every sage
That could be found in that dark age
Tried all their skill, with wondering eyes
These various earths to analyze.
Each demonstration bro't new light,
On things which nature hid in night.
Thus step by step a way was laid,
A science new, of course was made,
Which they called *Chymistry*.

Who has the honor and the fame,
Of starting first this mystic name
Is much disputed: since each wight,
Has given the world his little light.
"Kema," say some, "is the true source
From whence we draw with greatest force
That it's the root of chymistry,
And solves it from all mystery.
It being Arabic no proof we lack
And means a hue which we call *black*."
A word I think we can produce,
The Grecian *Kemos* meaning *juice*
And *Kuo* which is plainly spelt,
And signifies with us, *to melt*.
But why you ask is *juice* the word?
It does not seem well to accord;
Melted ore while yet 'tis hot,
Runs a liquid, does it not?
It really does, and hence we use
The Greek *kemos* for liquid *juice*.
Kuo, to melt our chymists cry
And thus we have true CHYMISTRY.

Now you ask in serious doubt,
What this science has found out?
I shall begin, if you'll give ear
And make its uses soon appear.
The various bodies which are found,
By digging fossils in the ground,
Are *minerals*, *metals*, *divers stones*
And different *earths* with *saline bones*
Of which this science will tell the whys
And all their natures analyze.
Suppose in digging you should find,
A massive lump of various kind
Some opaque, bright, and some like glass,
And some like gold, and silver, brass.
How would you rack your puzzled brain,
This mystic medley to explain?
And could you tell, or even think
Which part was gold, or brass, or zink?
No—you must remain like other fools
Without the help of chymic rules.
To show you what this science gleans,
And by a little what much means,
I will proceed and just explain,
The different matter *earths* contain.
Calcareous earth is found in shells
In chalk and bones of animals,
And is by some supposed to be,
Beds of shells formed in the sea.
Argillaceous earth is found
In clayey, slaty, mica ground,
It hardens and contracts by heat
From which our bricks are made complete.
Sileceous mixtures all conspire
When struck with steel to send out fire,
Of which we've *quartz*, *flint* and *feldspar*,
Lapis Lazuli, *schorl* and *jasper*.
The next is *adamantine spar*,
Exceeds the rest in hardness far;
Hence we know the idea meant
Of "hearts as hard as hard as adamant."
Of *Gems* there's some of various hue,
Red, orange yellow, green and blue.
Rock Crystal, *quartz* and some others,
Seem in nature to be brothers.
Some kinds of flint their color change
As rays of light upon them range,
Others not; but exhibit tints,
Of which I name five kinds of flints
As follows: *Common*, *Petro silex*,
Agate, *Prasium* and *Sardonyx*.

The *Pristine Earths* form large blocks,
Of stones united, called *rocks*,
Of which there's *Porphyry* ophite,
Flint, *Granitelle* and *Granite*.
Volcanic stones are chiefly these,—
Pumice stone, *Lava*, *Basaltes*,
The first of these is real glass,
And shines in spots like polished brass.
The second is that burning matter,
Which from Mount *Etna* runs like water.
Of *Basaltes* there are some kinds,
The grain of which is very fine.
Thus a little I've tried to show
How much by study we may know
Of nature's riches, hid in night,
Till chymic rules bro't then to light.

CAROLUS.

Miscellany.

From the Saturday Courier.

Wrong Estimate of the Professions.

We think there is one radical error in American Society, viz: a universal disposition to under-rate the mechanical professions, when contrasted with what are termed the "learned professions," and with almost all the other avocations.

Does the rich and respectable mechanic—the artisan—the architect—he who rears our public and private edifices—the builder of our ships, and the constructor of our canals and railways—never permit a course of conduct in himself, which goes directly to take away from the respectability of the profession by which he has gained all he possesses? When he comes to decide upon the path his sons shall pursue—is it not too often the case, that an overweening disposition is displayed to make them lawyers, doctors, ministers, merchants—any thing but to bring them up at the respectable calling of their parent?

And let us ask, is not the same thing true of every other class in the community?

The sons of American citizens must be educated for gentlemen. They must not learn a trade, or an art, upon which they can always depend for a respectable living. This would be to lower rather than raise them in the scale of public opinion—and hence it is, that thousands and thousands of boys are crowded into "the professions," and "behind counters,"—to become, in the end, genteel paupers, living upon the products of other men's labors, rather than relying upon their own hands for an honest living.

We repeat, it is the wrong estimate of the comparative respectability of the different pursuits, that causes so dangerous an error. We would not stifle genius nor deride learning—nor do we entertain the least disrespect to any profession—but we would have our sons taught to believe, and made to feel, that it is far more honorable to learn some handicraft, by the practice of which they can live in independence and honor—than to be crowded into the always overflowing ranks of "profession," which will not yield their bread—and which but too often lead to the entire prostration of the better feelings of the human heart, in low cunning, duplicity and knavery.

Who are the props and pillars of our pulic edifice? Who are "the bone and muscle" of society? We say, the mechanics and husbandmen of the land. From the ranks of these too, have sprung statesmen, philosophers and sages, who have shed imperishable lustre upon the age in which they lived. If the amount of useful intellectual attainments could be correctly estimated—we entertain no doubt, that the ranks of the intelligent mechanics and agriculturists, would carry off the palm by immense majorities.

Then why should the almost universal effort to disgrace these professions, by a simultaneous rush into other ranks, any longer prevail? Better—ininitely better—would it be that our hardy, athletic youth should shoulder the axe and away beyond the mountains—than by a false pride and false estimate of true respectability, they should be thrust into wrong channels, to disease society, and weaken the bonds of the body politic. There they might live in the true nobility of nature—cultivate their own fields, and slumber beneath their own cottage; and, perhaps, become the founders of new communities of moral, physical, and intellectual giants.

Eastern Steamboat Mail Line
FOR

Boston, Portland, Bath, Hallowell, Bangor, Eastport and St. John's, N. B.

The PORTLAND, 450 tons, Capt. Jabez Howes,
" INDEPENDENCE, 500 " " Thomas Howes,
" MACDONOUGH, 300 " " Andrew Brown,
" BANGOR, 400 " " Sam'l H. Howes,
" ROYAL TAR, 400 " " Reed.

The splendid Steamers Portland and Independence, will run every night, (Sundays excepted,) between Boston and Portland—leaving Eastern Steamboat Wharf, foot of Hanover street, Boston—and Andrew's Wharf PORTLAND, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Portland

LEAVES BOSTON, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,—and PORTLAND on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The Independence

LEAVES BOSTON on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays,—and PORTLAND on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. These Steamers are expressly adapted for a sea route, and provided with extra Boats and life preservers.

THE SUPERIOR STEAMER

Macdonough,

HAS been put in perfect order, improved in model and speed, and will run daily between Portland and Hallowell, touching at Bath and Gardiner—will leave Portland after the arrival of the Boston Boats, at 8 o'clock A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and Hallowell, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock A. M., connecting with the Night Boats for Boston.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER

Bangor,

WILL run as a Day Boat between Portland and Bangor, touching at Owl's Head, Saturday Cove, Bucksport, Frankfort and Hampden—she will leave Portland on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. immediately after the arrival of the Boston Boat, and connecting with the Night Boats for Boston. She is furnished with a Fire Engine, life Preservers, Cork Matresses, and Four Boats.

One half the Portland and Independence will be reserved for the passengers from the Penobscot, and ample accommodations reserved for those from the Kennebec.

THE NEW AND SUPERIOR STEAMER

Royal Tar,

WILL run weekly between Portland and St. John's N. B., touching at Eastport. She will leave Portland on Fridays, after the arrival of the Portland from Boston, and St. John's on Wednesday afternoon in season to place her passengers in the Independence on Thursday evening.

FARE from Boston to Portland \$3.
" from Boston to Bath \$3 50.
" from Boston to Hallowell \$4.
" from Portland to Bangor \$4.
" from Portland to Eastport \$6.
" from Portland to St. John's \$8.
" from Portland to Bath \$1 50.
" from Portland to Hallowell \$2.
" from Hallowell to Bath \$1.

Deck passing at reduced rates.

Freight received every day for all the above ports.

The Proprietors of the Boats, however, will not be responsible for any Bank Bills, Notes, Drafts, Packages, Trunks, or other articles of value, unless the value is disclosed, a proportionate price paid, and a written receipt taken signed by the Captain or Clerk.

All baggage at the sole risk of the owners thereof. Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from the Macdonough at Hallowell to Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the boats, and on the days of her sailing.

Books kept at Steven's, Barker's, Hutchins' Wild's, Johnson & Moor's, Sawtell's *Augusta*, and Hallowell House, Haskell & Burnham's, Paine's and Pratt's *Hallowell*.

Apply to CHARLES MOODY, Fore st.
LEONARD BILLINGS, Agent, } Port-
Andrew's wharf, } land.
or to A. H. HOWARD, Agent, Hallowell.
May. 18.